

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS
ACTIVITY

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY TO REMAIN AT HIGH LEVEL: SUPPLIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AMPLE

The prospective increase in military outlays, arising from the Korean situation, is a strong new force in an economy which was already at a high level. This indicates that supplies of some commodities available to consumers will be reduced as military procurement expands.

Supplies of agricultural products are likely to be ample for both civilian and military requirements. Based on the July Crop Reports, another year of large farm production is in prospect. Although crop output may be smaller than in 1949, principally because of reduced acreages for several major crops under the allotment program, production of livestock and livestock products will be larger. Larger carry-overs of wheat, corn and cotton than a year ago will largely offset smaller production of these crops this year. Supplies of food available to civilians this year are expected to continue at about the same high level as in the past two years, even allowing for increases in military procurement of food.

The Demand and Price Situation, July 1950, p. 1.

CASH FARM INCOME DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1949

Cash receipts from crops, livestock and livestock products in 1949 were 7.9 percent lower than in 1948, while cash income to farmers in the Southern Laboratory Region decreased 2.1 percent for the same period. The Southern Laboratory Region received 19.6 percent of the total cash income of \$28.1 billion. National income from cotton lint in 1949 increased 11.2 percent over 1948; cottonseed decreased 27 percent; peanut, 17 percent; rice, 7.9 percent; forest products, 19.8 percent; wool, 6.2 percent; and mohair, 6.7 percent. Sweetpotatoes gained 8.9 percent. (See table 1, page 2).

COTTON LINT

TOTAL UTILIZATION OF AMERICAN COTTON IN 1949-50 EXPECTED TO BE HIGHEST IN 10 YEARS

In the first 10 months of 1949-50 season, domestic mill consumption and exports of raw cotton together totaled 12.2 million bales, an increase of 13 percent over the corresponding period last season. Although mill consumption so far this season has been considerably below peak wartime levels, exports are substantially exceeding any other year since 1939-40. Consequently, domestic consumption plus exports for the August-May period is higher than for any comparable period since 1939-40, when it was 12.5 million bales.

Domestic mill consumption for the first 11 months of the 1949-50 season totaled 8,259,000 bales, compared with 7,341,000 bales last season and 6,382,000 bales for the corresponding 1935-39 average.

For the first 10 months of the 1949-50 season, exports totaled 4,765,000 bales compared with 4,017,000 during the same period last season and the 1935-39 average of 4,967,000 bales.

The Cotton Situation, April-May-June 1950, p. 405.

Table 1.- Contribution of various crops, livestock, and livestock products to the total cash receipts of farmers in the U.S. and in the Southern Laboratory Region ^{2/}, 1949, with changes from last year for each crop

	United States	Change from: Cash farm income last year:	Southern Laboratory Region	Change from: Cash farm income last year:	S.L.R. share of total farm income
	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK.....	<u>28,127</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>5,522</u>	<u>19.6</u>
<u>Crops.....</u>	<u>12,737</u>	<u>45.3</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>3,650</u>	<u>28.6</u>
<u>Cotton, lint.....</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>1,769</u>	<u>74.3</u>
<u>Wheat.....</u>	<u>2,168</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>17.1</u>
<u>Cottonseed.....</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>75.5</u>
<u>Truck crops.....</u>	<u>1,136</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>19.3</u>
<u>Peanuts.....</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>72.4</u>
<u>Rice.....</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>84.9</u>
<u>Tobacco.....</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>15.4</u>
<u>Forest products.....</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>29.3</u>
<u>Corn.....</u>	<u>1,358</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>4.6</u>
<u>Grain sorghums.....</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>64.0</u>
<u>Oranges.....</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>61.0</u>
<u>Greenhouse, nursery products.....</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>5.5</u>
<u>Potatoes.....</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>5.5</u>
<u>Sweetpotatoes.....</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>5.8</u>
<u>Other.....</u>	<u>2,768</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>56.0</u>
<u>Livestock and products.....</u>	<u>15,390</u>	<u>54.7</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>1,872</u>	<u>10.1</u>
<u>Cattle and calves.....</u>	<u>4,814</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>12.2</u>
<u>Dairy products.....</u>	<u>3,782</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>15.6</u>
<u>Hogs.....</u>	<u>3,225</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>9.4</u>
<u>Eggs.....</u>	<u>1,816</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>8.8</u>
<u>Chickens and broilers.....</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>10.5</u>
<u>Sheep, lambs.....</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>19.6</u>
<u>Wool.....</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>7.3</u>
<u>Turkeys.....</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>27.1</u>
<u>Mohair.....</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12.1</u>
<u>Other.....</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>96.5</u>
					<u>16.5</u>

^{1/} Does not include value of home consumption or government payments.
^{2/} Includes S.C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Texas.
^{3/} Less than .05 percent.

Based on data from "Farm Income Situation," BAE.

COTTON STATISTICS GIVEN BY STATES

Statistics, by states, on the production, income, number of cotton farms, and average gross income per acre for cotton are given in the table below:

Table 2.- Cotton statistics by states: Bales produced, income from cotton and cottonseed, income from cotton as percent of total farm income, number of cotton farms, and average gross income per acre for cotton

			Income from:		Ave. gross
			Income from cotton as per cent of total:	Number cotton farms, 1945	income per acre for cotton, 1949
	Production 1949	cottonseed, 1949	farm income, 1949		
	1,000 Bales 1/	1,000 Dollars	Percent	1,000 Farms	Dollars
Texas.....	6,040	923,450	42.9	174.0	84.72
Arkansas.....	1,632	257,054	48.7	114.1	101.60
Mississippi.....	1,487	248,055	51.5	210.7	90.86
California.....	1,268	203,307	10.0	4.3	212.44
Alabama.....	852	140,892	40.6	144.4	77.84
Louisiana.....	650	105,759	30.9	79.3	100.72
Tennessee.....	633	103,154	24.2	66.5	124.28
Oklahoma.....	610	90,890	14.6	61.1	69.92
Georgia.....	604	98,313	21.9	120.6	61.45
South Carolina...	554	90,562	32.6	102.6	71.31
Arizona.....	543	85,976	36.4	1.0	214.94
North Carolina...	465	75,538	10.6	106.5	87.83
Missouri.....	462	73,666	7.8	17.1	126.36
New Mexico.....	276	44,793	23.2	2.5	144.96
Virginia.....	20	3,310	.8	6.7	103.44
Florida.....	16	2,661	.6	4.8	53.22
Total.....	16,112	2,547,380	24.8	1,216.2	107.87

1/ 500-pound bale.

Source: Various U. S. D. A. Publication.

"Progress Bulletin," National Cotton Council, Aug. 15, 1950, p. 7.

COTTON PRICES HIGHEST SINCE 1947

Prices of spot cotton in mid-July were at the highest levels in three years. Middling 15/16 inch cotton averaged 38.96 cents per pound in the 10 spot markets on July 26, the highest since July 1947. Factors which have supported the advance in cotton prices include increasing mill activity in recent months, the heaviest exports in a decade, cotton allotments for the 1950 crop that total around 6.2 million acres below the 1949 acreage, a boll weevil infestation in the South-eastern Cotton Belt that is considered the highest in history, the forecast of only 19 million acres in cultivation to cotton in 1950, and expectations that both current mill activity and exports in 1950-51 will be maintained at close to 1949-50 levels.

The Cotton Situation, April-May-June 1950, p. 7.

RAW COTTON, CLOTH, AND MILL MARGINS RISE

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on August 15 continued to increase and stood 668 points higher than the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton increased 7.5 cents from the June figure. The mill margins increased over 4 cents. August prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting were up 4 cents from the previous month, while osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard) and printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) were up from 3 to 3.25 cents, respectively.

Table 3.-- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents.

	Aug. 15: 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Aug. 1949
<u>Cotton, Middling 15/16"</u>	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills, 1b.....	39.87	38.71	35.31	34.65	33.19
<u>Rayon, viscose staple</u>	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.....	32.93	32.93	32.93	32.93	31.15
<u>Rayon, acetate staple</u>	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.....	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38
<u>Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions</u>	:	:	:	:	:
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/:	-	72.97	65.45	64.65	61.38
Mill margins 3/.....	-	35.93	31.63	31.71	30.61
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/.....	21.25	17.25	15.75	16.25	15.50
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/.....	27.25	24.00	21.50	21.50	19.05
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35, yd. 4/.....	19.50	16.50	14.75	17.00	13.25

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (Rayon price x .89).
 2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, P.M.A.).
 3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, P.M.A.).
 4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
 5/ From Journal of Commerce.

DATA ON MILL MARGINS FOR PERIOD 1942-1949 GIVEN

Table 4.-- Mill margins 1/ United States, by months, 1942-49

Year:	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Ave.
	Cents												
1942:	22.17	22.03	21.85	21.47	21.08	20.32	20.05	19.60	19.62	19.69	19.69	19.94	20.63
1943:	20.34	20.37	20.47	21.12	21.09	20.57	19.98	19.72	19.78	19.81	19.81	19.81	20.20
1944:	20.35	21.37	21.19	21.38	21.48	21.39	21.40	21.26	20.64	20.08	19.99	20.11	20.89
1945:	20.35	20.90	22.05	21.36	20.81	20.62	19.43	22.92	23.44	23.66	21.94	18.37	21.32
1946:	24.09	27.14	30.33	40.52	47.72	51.60	52.36	53.37	51.25	47.86	46.46	49.49	43.52
1947:	56.12	60.05	60.96	63.82	64.70	64.31	63.65	58.26	51.01	47.86	45.34	45.58	56.81
1948:	46.34	41.76	37.55	35.35	33.99	32.78	32.30	31.35	29.94	28.76	27.75	28.18	33.84
1949:	30.91	35.20	36.88	38.17	38.05	37.90	37.52	36.69	33.08	31.71	31.63	35.93	35.31

1/ Difference between cloth prices and prices of cotton assumed to be used in the 17 constructions. 2/ Year beginning August 1.

From "Cotton Price Statistics," July 1950, Production and Marketing Adm., USDA.

SEED BREEDING PROGRAM IN MEXICO TO SPEED NEW TRIPLE HYBRID TYPES

New triple hybrid and interspecies cross cottons as well as refinements of extra long staples may be made commercially available three to four years earlier than originally anticipated as a result of a new seed breeding program initiated this month at Iguala, Mexico. Normally about 10 years are required to stabilize new combinations in cotton. However, through this tropical program, the sponsors hope to reduce this time by a third or possibly more.

Cotton Trade Journal, August 18, 1950, p. 1.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA INCREASES

Most significant gains in Southern Africa's cotton production are being made in the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, the National Cotton Council said in its special survey. Portuguese Africa appears to be one of the most promising areas on the continent; they have expanded production from an average of only 15,000 bales in the early thirties to over 160,000 at present. Whereas the colonies supplied only about 10 percent of Portugal's requirements in the past, currently they supply virtually all. Now the colonies want to lift their production sights higher and gain access to the world market. The Cotton Council study reports there are thousands of idle acres in the Portuguese colonies on which cotton can be grown successfully. Millions more appear to be suitable on the basis of soil and climate.

Southern Textile News, July 1, 1950, p. 9.

DATA ON SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE WORLD GIVEN

July is the final month of the international cotton season and a recapitulation of global supply and distribution in 1949-50 provides both an opportunity for presenting revised estimates and a basis for appraising prospects for 1950-51.

Table 5.- Supply and distribution of cotton in the world

Item	Season beginning August 1st				
	1934-38	1945-49	1948	1949	
	average	average			
<u>Million bales</u>					
Opening carryover	16.5	20.5	14.9	14.9	
Production.....	30.5	25.5	28.8	30.8	
Total.....	47.0	46.0	43.7	45.7	
Consumption 1/.....	30.0	28.0	28.8	29.1	
Closing carryover,.....	17.0	18.0	14.9	16.6	
International trade exports:	13.0	10.1	10.8	12.0	

1/ Includes cotton burned or otherwise destroyed.

From "Cotton" by International Cotton Advisory Committee, July 1950, p. 1.

RECORD COTTON CROP HARVESTED IN ARGENTINA

The 1949-50 cotton crop in Argentina (harvesting is nearly completed) is estimated unofficially at 550,000 to 575,000 bales of 500 pound gross weight. This is about 25 percent larger than last year's crop of 450,000 bales and is at least as large as the record crop of 553,000 bales reported for 1943-44. The export surplus from the current crop is estimated at 160,000 to 185,000 bales composed

entirely of inferior grades.¹ The Argentine mill industry normally uses the entire crop of the better grades and a small portion of the inferior grades. The carryover of 240,000 bales, estimated for March 1, 1950, was composed largely of low-grade cotton. Nearly half of it may be considered as surplus available for export this year in addition to the surplus from the current crop.

Foreign Crops and Markets, July 3, 1950, p. 7.

RELATIVE PROPORTION OF COTTON CONSUMED IN 6 COUNTRIES GIVEN

Cotton and rayon consumption relationship in six important consuming countries is reviewed in table 6. The relative proportions of cotton and rayon consumed in these countries in 1938 indicate that the self-sufficiency policies adversely affected cotton's proportion in the second group of countries while taxation policy favored cotton in the case of the United Kingdom. In 1948, cotton shortages were affecting continental Europe to some extent and rayon was in short supply in the United Kingdom. By the first quarter of 1950, the cotton shortage had been eased in Europe to a considerable extent. Rayon prices had gained a wide new advantage in Europe following devaluation.

Table 6.- Relative proportions of cotton and rayon consumed in indicated countries, 1938, 1948, and 1950

Country	1938		1948		1950 First quarter	
	Cotton	Rayon	Cotton	Rayon	Cotton	Rayon
	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom....	91	9	80	20	74	26
United States....	89	11	78	22	77	23
France.....	88	12	76	24	77	23
Japan.....	74	26	78	22	69	31
Italy.....	56	44	74	26	71	29
Germany.....	74	26	50	50	54	46

From "Cotton", International Cotton Advisory Committee, July 1950, p. 9.

JUNE COTTON CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, SPINDLE HOURS AND SPINDLE ACTIVITY DOWN

Cotton consumption dropped to 32,134 bales per working day during July from 34,300 bales during June, but still was substantially higher than the 22,721 bales consumed in July a year ago. Stocks on hand amounted to 6.2 million bales at the end of July, compared with 6.7 million bales in June and 5 million bales in July 1949. Spindle activity and spindle hours continued to decrease in July.

Table 7.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	July 1950 1/	June 1950 2/	May 1950 1/	July 1949 3/
Consumption average per working day, bales	32,134	34,300	36,441	22,721
On hand, 1,000 bales.....	6,155	6,697	8,008	5,031
Active spindle hours, billions.....	7.8	11.1	8.9	5.6
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 4/.....	110.9	123.0	128.1	79.6

1/ Based on 4-week period.

2/ Based on 5-week period.

3/ Based on calendar month.

4/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

PRICE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AMERICAN COTTONS AND VISCOSE RAYON STAPLES IN 3 COUNTRIES GIVEN

In Table 8 the price relationship between American (medium staple) cottons and viscose rayon staples in 3 important consuming countries is shown. It should be noted in this connection that cotton prices indicated for the United States are on a delivered-at-mill net weight basis (which averaged 3.1 cents higher than the usual 10-market quotation for the quality shown in June 1950) so that they will be comparable with prices shown for rayon. Also to be considered is that rayon is a relatively waste-free spinning material and is therefore slightly less costly than is apparent. If this factor was taken into account, the percentages shown would be higher in all three countries.

Table 8.- Prices for rayon 1/ and for raw cotton 2/ in the United States, United Kingdom and France, 1939, 1946, and August 1949 through February 1950

Calendar year and month	France			United Kingdom			United States		
	Cotton	Rayon staple	Cotton as: percent of rayon	Cotton	Rayon staple	Cotton as: percent of rayon	Cotton	Rayon staple	Cotton as: percent of rayon
1939.....	Francs per kilo.	Francs per kilo.	Percent	Pence per pound	per pound	Percent	Cents per pound	per pound	Percent
1946.....	-	-	-	6.0	10.0	-	60	11.6	-
1949	-	-	-	13.8	14.0	99	33.4	25.4	46
August.....	233	223	104	23.5	18.0	131	34.7	35.0	99
September.....	223	223	100	25.8	18.0	143	33.2	35.0	95
October.....	282	223	126	29.2	18.0	162	32.6	35.0	93
November.....	282	223	126	29.7	18.0	165	33.0	35.0	94
December.....	288	223	129	29.7	18.0	165	33.4	35.0	95
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
January.....	291	223	130	29.7	18.0	165	34.3	35.0	98
February.....	294	223	132	30.9	18.0	172	35.1	35.0	100
March.....	298	223	134	31.2	18.0	173	35.1	35.0	100
April.....	303	223	136	31.2	18.0	173	35.9	35.0	103
May.....	303	223	136	31.7	18.0	176	36.2	35.0	103
June.....	307	223	138	32.2	18.0	179	36.9	35.0	105

1/ France: Viscose rayon staple for use in cotton industry.

United Kingdom and United States: Viscose rayon staple, bright.

2/ France: Strict Middling 1" rain grown, G.I.R.C. scale.

United Kingdom: Middling 15/16", average Raw Cotton Commission price.

United States: Middling 15/16", Memphis territory growths, delivered to mills, price divided by 0.956 to allow for tare.

From "Cotton", July 1950, International Cotton Advisory Committee, p. 6.

NUMBER OF COTTON AND RAYON LOOMS IN PLACE SHOWS DECREASE

A total of 493 thousand cotton and rayon looms were in place December 31, 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is an overall decrease of 29 thousand looms or 6 percent from the 522 thousand looms in place February 28, 1942. The number of looms in the cotton growing States declined by 14 thousand, a drop of 4 percent, while the decline in the New England States was 15 thousand looms, 13 percent of the 1942 figure. Rhode Island and Connecticut lost 27 percent of the looms in place in those States in 1942.

Table 9.- Cotton and rayon looms in place December 31, 1949 and February 28, 1942

Region and State	: Percent change		
	: December 31, 1949		: Feb. 28, 1942
	: 1949	: 1942	: Feb. 28, 1942
UNITED STATES.....	492,857	522,127	- 5.6
Cotton Growing States.....	349,009	363,376	- 4.0
Alabama.....	30,050	34,870	-13.8
Georgia.....	54,208	54,404	- 0.4
North Carolina.....	84,635	85,383	- 0.9
South Carolina.....	135,682	144,770	- 6.3
Other cotton growing states 1/.....	44,434	43,949	- 1.1
New England States.....	102,144	117,020	-12.7
Massachusetts.....	53,931	56,790	- 5.0
Rhode Island and Connecticut.....	25,506	35,029	-27.2
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont.....	22,707	25,201	- 9.9
Middle Atlantic States 2/.....	39,573	39,483	+ 0.2
Midwestern States 3/.....	2,131	2,248	- 5.2

1/ Includes Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

2/ Includes Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. No looms reported in Delaware in 1949.

3/ Includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin

From "Facts for Industry" Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

MEN'S SPORT SHIRT PRODUCTION UP 33 PERCENT

Production of men's sport shirts in April Jumped 33 percent over April 1949, despite the fact that 1949 was the greatest year in history for sport shirts. Men's pajamas continued on the much higher level than last year established during the first quarter of 1950, during which time pajama production was 44 percent above the first quarter of 1949. In April 1950, the output was 48 percent above April 1949, and 9 percent above March. Dress shirt production rose 5 percent above March, but continued at a level some 16 percent lower than last year. Production of men's undershorts leveled off at a rate somewhat below 1949, its peak year.

Journal of Commerce, July 7, 1950, p. 12.

AVERAGE URBAN MAN OWNS 3 SUITS, GOVERNMENT STUDY REVEALS

Results of one of the first governmental surveys ever undertaken to determine the clothing inventories of urban families, has been announced by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the Dept. of Agriculture. The survey indicates that husbands owned on the average, 3 outercoats (overcoat, topcoat and raincoat), 4 hats and caps, 3 suits, 5 pairs of trousers (separate dress or business and work), 14 shirts other than knit sports or T-shirts, 18 pairs of socks, 4 pairs of shoes and 18 ties.

Daily News Record, July 7, 1950, p. 8.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN BLOUSES AND DRESSES, AND RAYON FOR SUITS, UP

Along with the trends to lower prices in 1949, there was a tendency toward greater use of cotton and diminished use of rayon fabrics in the manufacture of blouses and dresses. The use of rayons in the manufacture of suits increased, with an accompanying decline in woolens.

Table 10.- Percentage of dresses and suits, sold at a unit price, for specified years

Garment	1949	1948	1947
Dresses, sold at a unit price, total...	100	100	100
Cotton.....	19	13	11
Rayon.....	75	82	81
Wool and other.....	6	5	8
Dresses, sold at a dozen price, total...	100	100	100
Cotton.....	83	79	74
Rayon.....	16	20	24
Wool and other.....	1	1	2
Suits, total.....	100	100	100
Cotton.....	2	4	2
Rayon.....	33	20	11
Wool and other.....	65	76	87

Of the grand total of 253 million dresses cut in 1949, 46 percent were made of cotton fabrics, as against 40 percent in 1948. Rayon dresses declined from 57 percent of the total in 1948 to 51 percent in 1949.

Facts for Industry Series, "Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Outerwear 1949," Bureau of the Census, August 17, 1950, p. 3.

BAGS: COTTON, BURLAP, AND PAPER PRICES ADVANCE SHARPLY

The prices of new cotton and burlap flour bags were \$313.00 and \$254.85 per thousand, respectively, on August 15, compared with \$253.25 and \$235.85 per thousand on July 15 of this year, and \$226.00 and \$226.50 per thousand on August 15, 1949. Paper bags sold for \$103.55 per thousand in August and \$98.70 in the same month a year ago.

Table 11.- Mid-Month prices of 100 pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	August 1950	July 1950	June 1950	August 1949
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton.....	313.00	253.25	230.00	226.00
Burlap.....	254.85	235.85	227.50	226.50
Paper.....	103.55	94.15	94.15	98.70
Prices, second hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2/.....	180.00	150.00	140.00	125.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/.....	135.00	100.00	100.00	85.00
Burlap, once-used 2/.....	120.00	110.00	100.00	105.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/.....	125.00	110.00	105.00	100.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/.....	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used..	133.00	103.25	90.00	101.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run..	178.00	153.25	130.00	141.00
Burlap, new minus once-used..	134.85	125.85	127.50	121.50
Burlap, new minus bakery-run..	129.85	125.85	122.50	126.50
Paper, new minus bakery-run..	93.55	89.15	89.15	93.70

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 43" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.

2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.

3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

COTTON BROAD WOVEN GOODS SUMMARY FOR 1948 and 1949 GIVEN

A total of 8,406 million linear yards of cotton broad woven goods was produced in 1949, the lowest annual production figure since 1939 when 8,287 million yards were produced, according to the Bur. of the Census, Dept. of Commerce. The 435 million pounds of tire cord and fabric produced in 1949 was also below the levels reached in recent years.

Table 12.- Summary of Cotton Broad Woven Goods production, by class of fabric, for specified years

Type of goods	1949	1948	1946	1939
Thousands of linear yards				
COTTON BROAD WOVEN GOODS (except tire fabrics), TOTAL.....	8,406,351	9,640,376	9,144,418	8,287,250
Cotton duck.....	216,816	202,565	241,652	173,979
Narrow sheetings and allied				
coarse and medium yarn fabrics..	1,764,965	2,016,813	2,232,578	1,585,034
Print cloth yarn fabrics.....	3,158,320	3,456,936	2,883,996	2,999,356
Colored yarn cotton goods and related fabrics.....	653,162	805,511	616,295	683,659
Wide cotton fabrics.....	590,559	671,139	562,335	557,475
Fine cotton goods.....	1,009,935	1,294,387	1,275,542	1,036,206
Napped fabrics.....	328,737	479,254	455,497	451,413
Towels, toweling & wash cloths..	349,788	367,103	414,613	482,641
Specialties & all other fabrics:	334,069	346,668	461,910	317,487
Thousands of pounds				
TIRE CORD AND FABRIC, TOTAL.....	435,401	536,177	524,259	260,473
Cotton tire cord and fabric.....	155,923	284,996	311,191	260,473
Rayon & nylon tire cord & fabric:	279,478	251,181	213,068	1/

1/ Not available; very little was produced in 1939.

From "Cotton Broad Woven Goods, 1948-49", Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce.

RAYON AND RELATED BROAD WOVEN GOODS SUMMARY FOR 1948 and 1949 GIVEN

Production of rayon broad woven goods amounted to 1,957 million linear yards, according to the Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce. This was 11 percent less than the 1948 production. Nylon production, however, continued to climb, the 93 million yards produced in 1949 being approximately 3 times the 1948 production. The production of silk fabrics dropped below that of 1948.

Table 13.- Summary of rayon and related Broad Woven Goods Production, by class of fabric, for specified years.

Type of goods	1949	1948	1946	1939
Thousands of linear yards				
RAYON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, TOTALS.....	1,957,105	2,186,634	1,713,364	1,341,302
100 percent filament rayon fabrics..	1,296,675	1,356,393	1,048,965	998,075
100 percent spun rayon fabrics.....	340,603	380,746	191,606	176,677
Combination filament & spun rayon fabrics:	184,533	253,873	172,609	22,749
File, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics.....	29,860	38,576	46,398	33,791
All other rayon mixtures.....	105,434	157,046	253,786	110,010
NYLON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS (100% nylon):	92,997	32,658	21,539	1/
Thousands of pounds				
RAYON AND NYLON TIRE CORD AND FABRIC...:	279,478	251,181	213,068	2/

1/ Not produced commercially in 1939.

2/ Not available; very little was produced in 1939.

From "Rayon and Related Broad Woven Goods 1948-1949", Bur. of the Census, Dept. of Commerce.

TIRE CORD: COTTON AND RAYON PRICES INCREASE

The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric was 65.5 - 77.5 cents per pound and 59.6 - 70.5 cents per square yard on August 1. This compares with July 1 prices of 65.5 - 67.0 cents per pound and 59.6 - 61.0 cents per square yard for the 12/4/2 cotton fabric. Rayon tire cord prices for both passenger and truck showed moderate increases.

Table 14.-- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, August 1 and July 1, 1950

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight	Price per pound	Price per sq. yd.	
		per sq.yd.	August 1	July 1	August 1
Passenger car tires		Pound			
Cotton fabric.....	12/4/2	.91	65.5-77.5	65.5-67.0	59.6-70.5
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.79	64.5-65.5	61.5-61.8	51.0-51.7
Truck tires					
Rayon fabric.....	1100/2	.62	64.0-67.0	64.0	39.7-41.5
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.78	64.5	61.5	50.3
Rayon fabric.....	2200/2	.82	64.0	60.5	52.5

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

BAGS: CRINKLED MULTIWALL BAG PRODUCTION EXPANDED

The all-crinkled multiwall paper bag shows signs of steady growth with the announcement by Chase Bag Co. of a new installation at its St. Louis plant for the production of Sharkraft bags. Although it resembles a regular smooth multiwall in style and construction, the all-crinkled bag is designed to give it inherent longitudinal stretch. This quality is the result of using so-called wet-creped or secondary creped paper, containing approximately 12 to 15 percent stretch in the individual ply construction. Three, 4 and 5-wall bags are produced by laminating the individual walls of crinkled paper together with a light coating of pliable adhesive. A feature claimed for these bags is their ability to expand and absorb shock and strain.

Another advantage claimed is good stacking quality. The crinkling process imparts a deep-grooved, nonskid outside surface and makes it possible to stack bags 30 or 40 high without danger of sliding or toppling. The crinkling process makes the bags soft and flexible and allows use of almost any type of textile or paper bag sewing equipment for closing the filled containers. To date, 50-pound and 100-pound units are being used in various industries.

Chemical and Engineering News, August 14, 1950, p.2838.

NYLON: SPUN YARN ON COTTON SYSTEM

A new spun nylon yarn made on cotton spinning machines with a short staple has been developed after two and a half years of research and has been produced in pilot quantities for the past 18 months. It is being made available in all counts for use by knitters and weavers, being made in 30 singles to 100 single count and in 20 double to 100 double count. It is claimed that the new yarn minimizes pilling, surface irregularities that tend to appear on the yarn and knot up with wearing and washing. Aherfoyl has also developed a new combination spun cotton and nylon yarn with fibers treated chemically for evenness, strength and abrasive qualities.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, July 20, p.17.

PRESENT FIBERS BEST FOR DEVELOPMENT

Most important developments in the textile field will be made in blends of natural and presently known man-made fibers, not in new fibers, according to Edward R. Schwartz, head of the Textile Division of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He said that new fibers would be developed and new finishes were being investigated, but results of research on fibers now in use and methods by which they might best be combined would bring the greatest advantages.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, July 20, 1950, p. 17.

HIGH COSTS MAY SLOW SYNTHETIC PROGRESS

While virtually every major yarn producing company today has its pet synthetic, with which it hopes to capture a sizable portion of the consumer dollar now put into natural fibers, these firms face a serious financial problem in attempting to decide when a man-made fiber has proved itself in a pilot plant operation and ought to be brought out in commercial production.

With costs what they are today, a rayon producer must be prepared to invest \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 to build a new plant where his new synthetic textile can be economically manufactured, or else put substantial amounts into new machinery, equipment, etc., in existing plants. Assuming that he has sufficient confidence to do this, he then, after several years of experimentation, research and preparation, may find to his dismay that he has, in his own laboratories, a product which bids fair to exceed in performance the prior synthetic. Or even worse, a competitor may announce a synthetic textile which is designed for the same end uses as his own.

Alan D. Haas, in "Journal of Commerce," June 26, 1950, p. 9.

RAYON: VISCOSE STAPLE RAYON INCREASED BY 2 CENTS

Effective in late July, the largest producers of viscose staple and tow increased prices by 2 cents per pound. The effect of this increase was to bring prices back to the April 1949 level. Viscose process tow was raised 2¢ per pound and the 1¢ premium on dull staple and tow over bright was maintained.

Rayon Organon, August 1950, p. 123.

TWINE: OUTPUT HIT BY WORLDWIDE HARD FIBER PINCH

World shortages of hard fibers, particularly sisals, have hit the twine trade hard recently. Mexican henequen, the principal raw material used in domestic agricultural and commercial twines since the main source of supply in East Africa was taken over by European outlets last year, has become so tight the Mexican Government is understood to have stepped in to control shipments.

Possibility of increasing imports from Europe is unlikely under the present circumstances since European demand continues heavy and commitments have already been made by African growers far in advance. The Haiti supply of sisals is also well tied up for the next several months, and Brazilian sisal has been in strong demand for several weeks, with the result that supplies of that fiber are also growing tight.

The Journal of Commerce, August 9, 1950, p. 1.

"VINYON" N: USED IN WORK CLOTHING

Extensive plant tests show that savings as high as \$100 a year per man can be realized by using industrial work garments made with Union Carbide's "Vinyon" N yarn, according to Chem-Wear Corporation, manufacturers of the clothing. Chem-Wear work trousers used by operators in acid plants have outlasted wool and cotton trousers as much as ten to one. Industrial clothing made from Vinyon N yarn has been found to have an unequalled degree of resistance to destructive chemicals at concentrations widely used in industry. Resistance of the new work clothing to chemicals is inherent in the fiber; the fabric is not treated. Although not fire-proof, Chem-Wear is fire-resistant and will not support combustion.

Daily News Record, April 28, 1950.

VINYLON: JAPS REPORT NEW SYNTHETIC FIBER

Vinylon, a new fiber manufactured synthetically in Japan from limestone and carbon is being hailed in that nation's textile industry as the most revolutionary development in years. Items planned for forthcoming production include fishing nets and ropes, clothing fabrics, raincoats, umbrellas, knitting yarn and sewing thread, sheets, curtains, carpets, and surgical sewing thread. The new fiber made its initial appearance in Japan in 1939 following nearly 10 years of intensive and continual research. Spurred by nylon's appearance in the United States and Germany's development of PeCe, efforts were redoubled and in 1939 the yarn was introduced as Gosei-ichigo and Kanevivyan and later changed to Vinylon.

Textile Age, June 1950, p. 7.

U. S. RUBBER OFFERS NEW CLOTH FOR COVER ON PRESSING MACHINE

A new fabric for use as pressing machine covers, which, it is claimed, reduces the shine on men's suits caused by repeated pressing, has been developed by United States Rubber Company. The fabric, "Asbestall," was developed by the company's textile division and is of asbestos and a blend of cotton and nylon.

According to the company, the fabric offers a finishing surface on the pressing machine which results in quick drying and better finish. Also, the company adds, the flow of steam through the cover is freer and faster, thus reducing shine on the clothing. The fabric, it is said, keeps garments from slipping while being pressed and is particularly valuable for use on pressing machines using foam rubber pads. Gustin-Kramer Co., Boston, which fabricates the fabric into pressing machine covers, is distributor.

Daily News Record, July 20, 1950, p. 7.

WOOL: DOMESTIC PRICES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

Prices received by domestic growers for shorn wool this year reflect the sharp rise in wool prices in foreign markets since last October. The average price received by growers in July 1950 was 57.1 cents per pound, grease basis, the highest since October 1918, 0.9 cents higher than in June, and 8.9 cents higher than a year earlier. Prices received for the year 1950 will average somewhat higher than last year.

Domestic wool prices probably will continue high for some time. World consumption continues to exceed production; domestic wool production in 1950 will be about the same as the record low of last year; domestic mill consumption is likely to be somewhat higher than last year; and the ratio of stocks to the weekly rate of mill consumption is substantially below the 1935-39 level.

The Wool Situation, July 1950, p. 3.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

HOSE MACHINE DECLINE OVER 20-YEAR PERIOD NOTED IN SURVEY

There are 3,218 less hosiery machines in the United States today than in 1930, the 20th annual statistical survey of the Textile Machine Works, released at the weekend, reveals. "Despite the quantities of new machines installed during the 1930-1950 interval, the total number declined 22 percent, indicating that thousands of machines have been scrapped or removed out of the country," the survey says.

The number of mills is gradually increasing, the survey adds. In 1930, there were 511 mills; 1940, 475 mills; and 1950, 729 mills. The report points out that with a decline in the number of machines "we see a clear-cut trend toward smaller plants."

Daily News Record, June 26, 1950, p. 23.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

END OF CHLORINE RETENTION; NEW RESIN NYLON STATIC PROBLEMS SEEN

A long step forward on solving the chlorine retention problem in the application of resin to fabrics will be ready shortly, according to W. R. MacIntyre, president of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington. In a discussion of his company's present and future developments in finishing, he reported development of a new resin compound applicable to any fabric without regard to its construction. In effect, this would tend to eliminate the many considerations now involved in designing new and stronger fabrics to be treated with resin to make up for the loss of tensile strength resulting from treatment.

New developments in acetates also will take about six months more of development work, he declared. At present, all viscose and all acetate goods can be processed, as well as cottons. Some cotton and nylon mixtures are likely for the fall market, he indicated. But mixtures of acetate and viscose can be handled only in a limited way because the two react differently to processing and cause distortion in the finished product.

Daily News Record, June 25, 1950.

DURABLE WATER REPELLENT DEVELOPED BY CRAVENETTE

Extra-durable water repellency can be obtained by a new one-step process developed by The Cravenette Co., U.S.A., Hoboken, N.J., according to Fred S. Sundermann, president. Especially good results are claimed on acetate and nylon fabrics, although it is applicable as well to orlon, acrylic fiber, cotton, rayon and all sorts of combination fabrics. Durability is such that treated fabrics rate 100 on the standard spray test after as many as 10 dry cleanings, it is declared. This is compared by Mr. Sundermann with a rating of 70 after three dry cleanings as the standard for durability.

Daily News Record, August 15, 1950, p. 34.

ITALIAN METAL COATED THREADS DEVELOPED

Luxus-Fil metalized threads, a new Italian development, are completely different from what is known as the French metal-coated threads. The thread, in cotton or rayon, is covered in gold or silver and is flexible, of inalterable luster and inexpensive. The French metal-coated thread is fabricated with another metallic thread, and for this reason is rigid and cannot be used in all textiles, loses its luster with sunlight or dampness and is more than twice as costly. Further information may be obtained from the U.S. representative, Angelo Laveglia, 357 West 45th St., New York 19.

Rayon and Synthetic Textiles, June 1950, p. 54.

FIRM IN GERMANY BRINGS OUT DYES FOR PERLON, NYLON

A group of 28 dyestuffs has been developed for use on Perlon and nylon by Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Thomas Hodges, of Thomas Hodges Corp., American representative of the German firm on new developments, reports. The dyestuffs, called Perliton, and Perlitzol, were made for Perlon, a fiber also developed in Germany, but are also applicable to nylon, according to Mr. Hodges. They are said to give fastness to light, washing, milling, abrasion, perspiration, sea water, bleaching, sulphur chlorine and overdyeing that is superior to acetate colors in nylon.

Daily News Record, July 6, 1950, p. 26.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DYE METHOD ANNOUNCED

Of outstanding interest and importance to the textile trade is the announcement by G. W. Krentler, president of Dean and Sherk Company, Inc., thread manufacturers of Lawrenceburg, a division of American Yarn and Processing Co., Mount Holly, N.C., of the development of a very successful fast dyeing method for light and heavy shades in nylon, acrylic orlon, and other hydrophobic or synthetic fibers. Mr. Krentler stated that this new method would revolutionize the dyeing, as well as end uses of such products throughout the textile trade.

Southern Textile News, June 24, 1950, p.13.

DU PONT MAKING NEW DYE COLORS

The dyestuffs division of the Du Pont Co. has recently introduced a new range of natural dyeing colors possessing interesting application and fastness properties on both nylon and wool. These are marketed under the trademark, "Neutracyl." The outstanding light fastness of these dyes on nylon is particularly significant and they show similar characteristics on wool, the company said. They possess good saturation affinity and can be used either alone or in the production of combination shades. The "Neutracyl" dyes are recommended for the dyeing of suiting fabrics, shirtings, automotive and other transportation fabrics, sportswear, and athletic goods, etc.

Journal of Commerce, July 28, 1950, p. 12.

NEW TYPE SPINDLE MARKETED BY H & B AMERICAN

A new type spindle has been developed by the H & B American Machine Co. and is now in production. Called the "Century", this spindle is claimed by its makers to be "the most mechanically perfect spindle on the market today." It is strongly and simply constructed in a design adaptable to all types of spindles. Advantages claimed for the "Century" are that it eliminates the oil problem (no oily work or floors, etc.); does not cause friction or heat; does away with dry spindles, as well as bolster and blade wear; assure longer tape life with greater savings in horsepower; maintains desired RPM and promotes even twist; while operating at any speed the work will stand. The up-twister spindle is said to run smoothly, even at high speeds.

Southern Textile News, August 19, 1950, p.2.

TREESDALE LABORATORIES OFFERS COMPOUND TO FLAMEPROOF CLOTHING

A laboratory accident that occurred more than 10 years ago has led to the development of a new compound for flame-proofing work clothing. Its manufacturer, Treessdale Laboratories, Inc., claims that clothing treated with the compound retains its flameproof qualities through repeated washings, won't shrink or mildew, wears longer, and retains its softness.

Treesdale Laboratories has begun processing cloth with the compound for a district manufacturer of work clothes. Chemists of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. assisted Treesdale in developing the material. One of its basic ingredients, neopon latex, is supplied by Goodrich.

The Wall Street Journal, Aug. 5, 1950, p. 2.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

OUTLOOK FOR FATS AND OILS GIVEN

Production of edible fats and oils except butter but including the oil equivalent of peanuts and soybeans exported in the year beginning October 1, 1950, may be about as large as the estimated record 7.1 billion pounds that will be produced in the year ending September 30, 1950. Output of these fats and oils totaled 5 billion pounds in 1941 and was at an average annual rate of 4.6 billion pounds in 1937-41. Production of lard may rise to 2,750 million pounds compared with an estimated 2,650 million a year earlier. On the basis of acreage estimates as of July 1, 1950, output of edible vegetable oils may be somewhat smaller than the estimated record 4.3 billion being produced in 1949-50.

The Demand and Price Situation, July 1950, p. 15.

CONSUMPTION OF FATS AND OILS SHOWS INCREASE

Disappearance of fats and oils in the first 5 months of 1950 was 240 million pounds larger than a year ago, with the increase coming principally in the edible vegetable oils. Supplies of edible vegetable oils will remain tight until new crops become available in the Fall. In the 1950-51 season, there will be substantially less cottonseed oil produced than indicated for the season now drawing to a close, but under favorable conditions this reduction could be more than offset by increased output of soybean oil.

Industry Report, Fats and Oils, July 1950, p. 3.

1950 OUTPUT AND YIELD PER ACRE OF VEGETABLE OILS TO BE MODERATELY BELOW 1949

On the basis of August 1 crop indications, output of edible vegetable oils in 1950-51 is likely to be moderately below the current level. The substantial increase in production of soybean oil will be more than offset by a large decline in output of cottonseed oil and a moderate decline in production of peanut oil. The 1950 crop of flaxseed is estimated to be 30 percent smaller than the 1949 crop but is supplemented by a large carry-over on July 1.

Table 15.- Vegetable oil crops: Production and yield per acre, U. S., 1942-50

Item	Unit	1950 Indicated August 1	1949	1948	1947	Average 1942-46
PRODUCTION						
Cottonseed...: 1,000 tons:	1/ 4,185	6,613	5,945	4,682	4,394	
Soybeans...: Mil. bu. :	270.7	222.3	223.0	183.6	192.6	
Flaxseed...: Mil. bu. :	30.7	43.7	54.5	40.5	34.0	
Peanuts....: Mil. lb. :	1,660	1,876	2,338	2,183	2,106	
YIELD PER ACRE 2/						
Cottonseed...: Pounds :	1/ 440	477	511	433	433	
Soybeans...: Bushels :	20.9	22.4	21.4	16.4	18.9	
Flaxseed...: Bushels :	7.7	8.4	10.9	9.7	8.3	
Peanuts....: Pounds :	785	804	706	646	649	

1/ Calculated from the August indication of 1950 cotton lint production and the 1945-49 average ratio between production of cottonseed and cotton lint.

2/ Cottonseed, per acre in cultivation July 1; soybeans, per acre harvested for beans; flaxseed, per acre planted; peanuts, per acre picked and threshed.

From The Fats and Oils Situation, July-August 1950, p. 5.

BY-PRODUCT FEED SUPPLIES IN 1950-51 CLOSE TO AVERAGE OF RECENT YEARS

The total supply of by-product feeds available for livestock feeding during the 1950-51 season is expected to continue at the high level of the past few years, around one-fourth larger than in the immediate prewar period. Production of oilseed cake and meal in 1950-51 may be about as large as the record output in 1949-50, now estimated at about 7.9 million tons. The supply of cottonseed cake and meal for the 1950-51 season is expected to be much smaller than in 1949-50, in view of the 31 percent reduction in cotton acreage under cultivation on July 1. The 1950 flaxseed crop is much smaller than in 1949, but the large carryover stocks of flaxseed will permit a continued high level of linseed cake and meal production during the coming year. If weather conditions continue favorable, the production of soybean cake and meal will be considerably larger in 1950-51, probably exceeding 5 million tons. The total supply of oilseed cake and meal available for livestock feeding may be about as large as the 7.6 million tons now estimated for the 1949-50 season.

The total supply of all byproduct feeds available for feeding in the 1950-51 season is expected to be near the level of the past 4 years, when supplies totaled around 19 to 19.7 million tons annually. This is about 25 percent higher than in 1937-41.

The Feed Situation, June-July, 1950, p. 10.

MOST DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS PRICES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

Reflecting the impact of the international situation on the domestic economy, the prices of most vegetable oils in mid-August were moderately above the peaks reached in late July and the highest since August a year ago. Price advances were particularly sharp for cottonseed, peanut, corn and coconut oils.

Prices of most by-product feeds advanced substantially in July and were generally higher than a year earlier. By mid-August, however, soybean, peanut and linseed meals had declined from moderate to very substantially while the prices of cottonseed and coconut continued up.

Table 16.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

Product	August 1950	July 1950	June 1950	August 1949	
				Cents per pound	
<u>OILS 1/</u>					
Cottonseed oil.....	16.8	15.2	14.0		15.2
Peanut oil.....	20.0	17.1	14.0		18.4
Soybean oil.....	13.8	12.9	13.2		12.9
Corn oil.....	17.5	15.1	14.6		14.5
Coconut oil 2/.....	19.5	17.6	16.1		18.9
Linseed oil 3/.....	18.6	18.8	18.9		21.6
Tung oil 4/.....	26.5	25.4	23.9		24.6
<u>MEALS 5/</u>					
Cottonseed meal 6/.....	75.00	74.00	66.00		69.90
Peanut meal 7/.....	80.00	82.05	76.50		81.10
Soybean meal 8/.....	71.00	96.40	85.15		100.30
Coconut meal 9/.....	81.00	78.10	70.10		55.75
Linseed meal 10/.....	64.00	69.25	68.75		62.90

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).

2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first

3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York. domestic processing.

4/ Drums, carlots, New York.

7/ 45 percent protein, S. S. Mills.

5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).

8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago.

6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.

9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.

10/ 34 percent protein, Minneapolis.

11/ Preliminary.

BRAZIL INCREASING OUTPUT, EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS

Brazil last year produced 185,300 tons of vegetable oils compared with 1939 output of 102,900 tons, according to a survey by "Conjuntura Economica," Rio de Janeiro economic review. The magazine reported that there are 29 vegetable oil companies in Brazil, about half of them concentrated in Sao Paulo and are foreign owned. Some 33 kinds of oil-bearing seeds, nuts and fruits are processed, with peanut, cottonseed, babacu and oiticica listed as the four leading oils. Brazil's exports of all vegetable oils in 1949 approximated 40,000 tons, or less than 10 percent of the total in international trade. However, oils such as oiticica and castor oil, making up some 40 percent of Brazil's exports, are Brazilian specialties. Oiticica is produced exclusively in Brazil, while Brazil is also the world's largest source of castor beans.

Journal of Commerce, August 9, 1950, p. 9.

CHEMICALS SAVE FLAXSEED STORED IN SOUTH TEXAS

South and south central Texas may become increasingly important as winter flax growing centers of the nation since a way has been found to store the flaxseed successfully in the warm, humid climate of the coastal area. Treatment before storage with a mixture of two chemicals, propylene glycol dipropionate and bichloromethylxylene, has been found to effectively control heating of the moist seed in elevators, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says. Present method of combating this condition is by forced ventilation which requires additional handling and adds to the processing costs.

Oil Mill Gazetteer, June 1950, p. 50.

CANADIAN FLAXSEED CROP MORE THAN DOUBLE LAST YEAR

Canada's 1950 flaxseed crop is estimated officially at 5,165,000 bushels, more than double the 1949 output of 2,262,000 bushels but less than half the 1944-48 average production. This season's acreage has been revised upward to 547,000 acres, an increase of 70 percent over last year.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Aug. 21, 1950, p. 147.

SIMPLE REFRACTOMETER FOR TESTING FLAXSEED AND SOYBEAN OILS IS DEVELOPED

A new device has been developed for simple, rapid determination of the quality of flaxseed and soybean oils, as measured by the "iodine number" of the oils, the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

Heretofore, the question whether an oil is more suitable for use in paints or in foods has been answered through use of an expensive refractometer, operated by a skilled technician. The answer depends on the iodine number of the oil, which the refractometer measures. If the iodine number is high, the oil is better for paints, and if it is low, the oil is better for food uses. The refractometer that has been used generally, with its accessories, costs about \$2,000.

The new device is a hand refractometer for measuring the iodine number. It is simpler than the refractometer now generally used; it costs only about \$200; and no particular skill is required to operate it. Both the old and the new devices give the measurement of oil quality in about five minutes. The new device was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. in a research project under authority of the Research and Marketing Act. The device will soon be available commercially.

Oil Mill Gazetteer, June 1950, p. 19.

PEANUTS TO BE SUPPORTED AT 90 PERCENT OF PARITY

USDA'S Production and Marketing Adm. has announced specific support prices for 1950 crop farmers stock quota peanuts based upon 90 percent of parity. These prices, which provide a basic support level of 10.8 cents per pound, or about \$216.00 per ton, apply to farmers stock quota peanuts which are eligible for price support under the 1950 crop marketing quota program.

The base grade support prices per ton of quota peanuts containing less than 2 percent damage and less than 4 percent foreign material are: \$214.00 for Spanish and Valencias east of Mississippi River, \$209.00 for Spanish Valencias west of Mississippi River, \$207.00 for Virginias, and \$190.00 for Runners.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Aug. 19, 1950, p. 16.

RECORD LOW MILLING OF FARMERS' STOCK PEANUTS DURING JULY

Millings of farmers' stock peanuts during July were smaller than for any month since the inception of the Peanut Stocks and Processing Report in August 1938, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. A total of 32 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts were milled (cleaned, shelled or crushed) during July, which compared with 56 million pounds milled during June and 116 million pounds during July 1949.

Peanuts Stocks and Processing, BAE, August 18, 1950, p. 1.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE GRADE PEANUTS CONTINUES HIGHER THAN LAST SEASON

Domestic consumption of shelled edible grade peanuts during the 11-month period September 1, 1949, through July 31, 1950, totaled 454 million pounds, compared with 442 million pounds reported used during the comparable period last season. More peanuts have been used in peanut candy and miscellaneous products this season than last, but fewer were used in salting and in making peanut butter.

Table 17.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products.

Reported use	Sept. 1 -	July 31	Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	1949-50	1948-49	1948-49	1947-48
1,000 Pounds				
TOTAL, all grades.....	852,785	654,010	710,596	627,252
Edible grades, total.....	454,237	441,875	484,431	493,266
Peanut candy 1/.....	111,757	96,075	107,181	119,814
Salted peanuts.....	106,041	110,321	120,018	117,155
Peanut butter 2/.....	227,815	229,010	250,184	250,858
Other products.....	8,624	6,469	7,084	4,439
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/.....	398,548	212,135	226,165	133,986

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: Peanut Stocks and Processing, BAE, 1950.

CREATE FOOD SAUCE FROM COTTONSEED

A new and delectable sauce for flavoring soups and vegetable dishes is being developed through chemurgic research studies of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station which at the present time are directed to finding new food uses for cottonseed. Such research is being conducted in cooperation with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. The cottonseed sauce (termed "coy" sauce by the experimenters) produced by the station utilizes as ingredients a five to two ratio of cottonseed kernels (hull-free) and parched wheat. The organisms *Aspergillus Oryzae* (green mold), *Hansenula* (yeast), and *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* (bacteria) are used in its fermentation. While its experimentation to date has been preliminary, indications are that "coy" sauce has commercial possibilities.

Oil Mill Gazetteer, June 1950, p. 22.

SOYBEAN: A. E. STALEY CO. PLANS NEW PROCESS TO STEP UP OUTPUT

The A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. of Decatur, Illinois, announced it is going to convert its soybean expeller plant in Painesville, Ohio, to a solvent extraction unit. The conversion, which is scheduled to get underway in January or February and which should be completed by the fall of 1951, will boost the plant's daily capacity to 10,000 bushels, an increase of 25 percent. The solvent extraction process is regarded as the most efficient in the industry and under it oil is washed from flaked soybeans.

The Wall Street Journal, August 17, 1950, p. 8.

MORE PROTECTION FOR STORAGE GRAINS FROM INSECTS SEEN

The U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., after four years of laboratory and field work, has announced the release for commercial use of insecticides which will provide residual protection, for periods up to 9.5 months, against infestation of stored wheat and other grains. The "protectants" are made by impregnating either fibrous talc (for protecting most grains) or pulverized wheat (for protecting wheat) with synergistic combinations of pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide. The insecticides are not toxic to warm-blooded animals. By mixing the treated powders directly with the grain, the farmer or storage elevator owner can prevent insect infestation for at least a full season, and at a cost of only 2 cents per bushel. Losses from insects currently average about 9 cents per bushel.

Chemical & Engineering News August 14, 1950, p. 2832.

TUNG OIL: IMPORTS AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY LOW

One of the tightest supply situations in raw materials just now is in tung oil. Imports from China have dwindled from a prewar figure of more than 100 million pounds to an almost negligible amount. Domestic production was only about 2 million pounds in 1944 but has been expanded to reach a predicted 25 million in 1950. However, large portions of the U. S. crop have been knocked out by frost. About 10 million pounds are expected from Latin America. With a consumption of 7 to 9 million pounds a month in this country and little likelihood of any relief from China, the situation looks awfully tight and industry spokesmen feel that strict government control is a distinct possibility.

Chemical and Engineering News, August 7, 1950, p. 2638.

TUNG OIL PROJECT IN AFRICA PUSHED

In view of the possibility of interruption in future tung oil supplies from China, Colonial Development Corp. is rushing plans for commercial scale production of tung oil in northern Nyasaland. The corporation has approved a capital expenditure of £ 1,560,000 for the project, which is aimed at development, over a term of years,

of 20,000 acres for tung growing. Prior to launching of the project—actual work at the site has been under way only since March—it had been established at an experimental station covering 400 acres that tung trees can be grown successfully in that country and that the field and quality of the oil produced are satisfactory.

Journal of Commerce, Aug. 9, 1950, p. 9.

HONG KONG TUNG OIL EXPORTS LARGER IN MAY

Hong Kong tung oil exports were more than 3,600 short tons in May. Total for first 5 months of this year was 10,559 compared with 13,680 in the corresponding period of 1949. The U. S. took the largest share, 1,727 tons, the United Kingdom 726 and other European countries, 950 tons. Stocks at the end of May were around 1,500 tons. Foreign Crops and Markets, Aug. 7, 1950, p. 116.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DECLINES; PRICES UP

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 58,000 bales during June compared with 78,000 bales in May. Production in June 1949 also totaled 58,000 bales. During the eleven months, August 1949-June 1950, about 1,651,000 bales were produced. This compares with 1,595,000 bales in the same period a year earlier and 1,250,000 2 years ago.

Stocks of linters in oil mills at the end of June totaled 74,000 bales against 99,000 bales a month earlier and 181,000 a year ago. Oil mill stocks at the end of June were the smallest since August 1947.

Prices of cotton linters have risen sharply during recent weeks. Prices for Grade 2 linters averaged 11.67 cents per pound during July compared with 10.81 cents a month ago and 7.82 cents one year ago. Grade 4 linters averaged 8.42 cents per pound during July, compared with 7.86 cents a month ago and 4.34 cents during July 1949. Grade 6 linters averaged 6.36 cents per pound in July compared with 5.86 cents a month ago and 2.04 cents a year ago.

Table 18.—Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months.

	July 1950 1/	June 1950 2/	May 1950 2/	April 1950 1/	July 1949 3/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Production 4/.....	5/	58.0	78.0	107.0	44.0
Consumption 6/.....	112.4	138.0	133.6	131.1	103.1
Quantity bleached.....	58.3	80.8	83.4	81.3	52.9
Other industries.....	54.1	57.2	50.2	49.7	50.3
Stocks 7/.....	5/	447.0	546.0	580.0	456.0
Prices 8/.....	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
No. 2 grade, per pound..	11.67	10.81	10.96	10.97	7.82
No. 4 grade, per pound..	8.42	7.86	7.81	7.42	4.34
No. 6 grade, per pound..	6.36	5.86	5.26	4.57	2.04

1/ Based on 4-week period.

2/ Based on 5-week period.

3/ For calendar month.

4/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

5/ Data not available.

6/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.

7/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.

8/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

ESTIMATES OF SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON LINTERS GIVEN

Preliminary estimates of the supply and distribution of cotton linters in the U. S. for the 1949-50 season have been released by the Bur. of the Census. A summary of these estimates in thousands of bales with 1948-49 comparisons is shown in table 19.

Table 19.- Supply and distribution of cotton linters,
United States, seasons 1949-50 and 1948-49

	Season (August 1 - July 31)	
	1949-50	1948-49
: 1,000 bales		
Supply, total.....	2,421	2,131
Carry-over, beginning of season ...	495	370
Production.....	1,726	1,646
Imports.....	200	115
:		
Distribution, total.....	2,264	2,094
Consumption.....	1,613	1,406
Exports.....	192	193
Carry-over, end of season.....	459	495
:		
Excess of reported supply over reported distribution	157	37
:		

From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, August 18, 1950.

NEW \$40 MILLION PAPER MILL PLANNED IN SOUTH

Plans to build a potential \$40 million paper mill at Naheola, Alabama, were announced by Paul D. Hammacher, president of the Choctaw Pulp and Paper Co., of Butler, Ala. Mr. Hammacher said his company plans a publisher-owned cooperative with entire news print output designed for cooperative publishers. He estimated output of the mill at 200 thousand tons of news print and kraft board annually. Construction is scheduled to begin within the next few months.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, August 29, 1950, p. 15.

NEW \$27 MILLION CELLULOSE PLANT FOR EARLY 1951

The new \$27 million high alpha cellulose plant of Columbia Cellulose Co., Ltd., near Prince Rupert, British Columbia, is expected to come into production during the first quarter of 1951, according to Harold Blancke, president of Celanese Corp. of America. Mr. Blancke stated that Columbia Cellulose Co.'s plans call for production of high alpha cellulose at a rate initially in excess of 200 tons a day. This is equivalent to about 44 percent of the 1949 consumption of high alpha pulp by the acetate, cuprammonium and viscose high tenacity tire cord industries combined, and is roughly equal to consumption of such in the cellulose acetate rayon industry alone.

Journal of Commerce, August 15, 1950, p. 14.

JULY PRICE OF PURIFIED LINTERS UP: DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

The price of purified linters continued to advance for the eighth successive month and is now the highest since July 1947. Prices of the three grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged. Effective August 1, 1950, the price of dissolving wood pulp, standard viscose grade, will advance to 7.95 cents; high-tenacity viscose grade to 8.50 cents; and acetate and cupra grades to 9.25 cents.

Table 20.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

Year	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/			
		Standard	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15	
1947.....	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04	
1948.....	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20	
1949.....	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06	
1950, January.....	9.35	7.50	8.05	8.55	
1950, February.....	10.50	7.50	8.05	8.55	
1950, March.....	11.35	7.50	8.05	8.55	
1950, April.....	12.35	7.50	8.05	8.55	
1950, May.....	12.70	7.50	8.05	8.55	
1950, June.....	14.00	7.50	8.05	8.55	
1950, July.....	14.35	7.50	8.05	8.55	

1/ Weighted averages, 1946-48. On 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-48. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, December 1, 1947 on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to December 1.

DISSOLVING WOOD PULP DATA GIVEN

Domestic production, imports, exports, and quantities available for domestic consumption of dissolving wood pulp are given in table below.

Table 21.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U. S., for specified years and months

	(Tons)				Available for domestic consumption 3/
	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/		
1939.....	4/	88,052	48,232	4/	
1945.....	4/	143,802	13,033	4/	
1946.....	4/	202,192	8,491	4/	
1947.....	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144	
1948.....	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503	
1949.....	4/	154,348	25,928	4/	
1950, January.....	37,350	14,245	342	51,253	
1950, February.....	37,803	19,239	2,676	54,366	
1950, March.....	38,567	20,596	571	58,592	
1950, April.....	37,828	21,590	1,440	57,978	
1950, May.....	40,039	19,582	2,947	56,674	
1950, June.....	38,818	4/	4/	4/	

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, Pulp and Paper Manufacturers, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.

3/ Production plus imports, less exports. 4/ No data.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

DESERT SHRUB OFFERS NEW USES, FROM COVER CROP TO WAX

Simmondsia, or Jojoba, is a desert shrub. It is a plant which has been known in the desert areas of California for more than a century, but only recently has it been examined carefully enough to reveal its potentialities. The plant is grown in abundance in Arizona and adjacent parts of Mexico, over an area roughly 70,000 square miles in extent. The Simmondsia seed oil differs radically from all known seed oils, in that its characteristics are very similar to sperm whale oil, which occupies a peculiar place among animal fats and oils. Chemically speaking, Simmondsia seed oil is not a fat but a liquid wax. The plant itself is browsed by cattle, goats, sheep, and deer. The seed oil does not become rancid, its viscosity does not change appreciably at high temperatures, and might be considered valuable for the preparation of detergents, wetting agents, and modern lubricants. Simmondsia wax is harder than any wax on the market except carnauba. Hydrogenated Simmondsia wax can be used in the preparation of polishing waxes, manufacture of carbon paper, waxing of fruit, impregnation of paper containers for milk, and many other processes.

Chemurgic Digest, July 1950, p. 7.

NEW GROUP OF DRUGS MADE FROM CORN COBS STUDIED BY SCIENTISTS

A new group of drugs made from corn cobs is being studied by a small firm, Eaton Laboratories, Inc., in Norwich, N. Y. One drug, furacin, already has proved useful as a germ killer for wounds and infections, the company says. Another kills disease-causing fungus. A third is an anti-histamine, the drug used in the treatment of allergies and the common cold.

The base for those "furan" drugs is a chemical called furfural. Chemists are interested in furfural because they think it may be the foundation stone for another new range of chemicals. Much of the modern drug, dye and plastic industry is based on benzene made from coal tar. Benzene is a foundation stone because a big variety of things can be made from it. Now scientists think furfural may be the same versatile sort of building block.

The Wall Street Journal, July 27, 1950, p. 6.

FURFURAL FOR FUEL OIL

Texas Co. has found a way to apply furfural extraction, long used in the refining of lubricants, to the purification of light oil fractions. The process will be used to boost the cetane number of Diesel fuels, upgrade heating oils, and produce cat cracker feed stock. One big advantage: It cuts sulfur content to about 0.5 percent. The trick to the process lies not so much in extraction as in cutting out furfural from the product. Boiling points of the petroleum fraction and solvent are close, but Texas says it loses less than 0.1 percent of the furfural per cycle.

Chemical and Engineering News, July 31, 1950, p. 2569.

QUAKER OATS TO BUILD OMAHA FURFURAL PLANT

Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, has announced plans to start immediate construction of a furfural plant in Omaha, Neb. The new unit, which is scheduled to get into production by the end of next year, will be similar to Quaker's furfural plant at Memphis, Tenn., purchased by the company in 1946 for approximately \$1,500,000. Furfural, which has been produced by Quaker Oats since 1922, is derived from the processing of agricultural wastes such as corn cobs, oat hulls, cottonseed hulls and rice hulls. It finds its principal uses in the manufacturing of nylon refining of lubricating oils, production of synthetic resins, processing of diesel fuel, and the refining of butadiene for the production of synthetic rubber.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, August 21, 1950, p. 5.

NEW SUGAR RESEARCH PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

Eight new research projects to study the function of sugar in the human diet and new non-food uses were announced by Dr. Robert C. Hockett, scientific director of Sugar Research Foundation. Grants-in-aid for the coming year for the support of 21 current studies total \$111,520. Projects to be undertaken include a study of the effects of sugar and invert sugar in promoting the utilization of protein and amino-acids in patients convalescing from accidents and disease, 2 projects in the field of tooth decay, and an investigation of the biochemistry of teeth. Other new projects are concerned with the possibilities of manufacturing charcoal briquettes from sugar cane wastes, the milk-producing and growth stimulating values of molasses as feed for dairy cattle, chemical derivatives from sugar, and the value of feeding sugar to animals prior to slaughter for improvement of meat.

Journal of Commerce, July 26, 1950, p. 14.

SOAP SALES OFF FOR 1ST HALF: SYNTHETICS GAIN

Soap sales declined but synthetic detergents more than made up the difference to chalk up a gain for the first half of this year of 4 percent, according to the sales census of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, Inc.

The soap figure is put at 1,117,310,000 pounds, through June 30 against 1,253,722,000 pounds in 1949, on the basis of results from 83 manufacturers.

Synthetic detergent data from 34 companies this year showed sales of 521,903,000 pounds against 325,376,000 pounds by 33 producers last year.

Liquid soap sold for the half was 2,220,000 gallons compared with 2,870,000 in 1949, 52 companies noted.

Daily News Record, August 8, 1950, p. 27.

